

AFTER LOBBYISTS.

Senator Farr's Bill Denying Them Privileges of the Floor

WHILE HOUSES ARE IN SESSION.

A Spirited Fight in the House Yesterday Over the New County Bill—Senate and House Finance Committees Hard at Work on the Appropriation Bill—Estimates Largely in Excess of Former Appropriations on Account of Deficiencies. Rigid Investigation will be Made as to Their Character—Visit of Legislative Committee to the University.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 4.—Every session brings the complaint that the artists of the lobby, over-run the floors of the house and senate, to the great annoyance of law-makers. Senator Farr, of Doddridge county, gave, to-day, the most formidable notice to these visitors that they are not welcome. He offered a bill to keep lobbyists off the floor during the session. The object is good, but the floor may be cleared at any time, without an act of the legislature. Senator Farr is aware of this, but he probably desires to make sure of putting an end to a bad custom.

The new county project brought on a spirited fight in the house to-day. A motion to commit the bill to the judiciary committee was vigorously resisted by the friends of the new county, and by some who will probably vote against the bill, but wished to have the matter aired in open debate. Delegates Stephens and Tristram, of Wetzel, and Laboley, of Monongalia county, argued strongly against the bill. Delegates Unstead exhibited maps to show that not one of the counties to be cut into would have four hundred square miles left. He declared, also, that no one of the statutory requirements had been complied with. Delegates Hughes, Payne, and Fayette, of Fayette, fought for the new county. The house refused to send the bill to a committee, and made it the special order for 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The fate of the measure cannot be foretold, so many members are non-committal. Feeling on each side is running very high.

The senate is well ahead of the house in its bills. It seems to be easier to make progress in the smaller body. The house, however, is in a business mood, and will get out of the way the most important measures before the appropriation bill comes.

The two finance committees are at work trying to get the budget in shape to revise downward. The estimates are about \$400,000 above the appropriations of two years ago. The chief trouble was with the deficiencies. They will have to be provided for, but this time they will be made to stand out stark and bold as deficiencies, instead of being allowed to slide gently into the regular appropriations for future expenses of government. Very careful work is being done to ascertain just where these deficiencies are, and the amount of them. Under this head criminal charges figure heavily and, strange as it may seem, the amount of this deficiency is hard to determine. It is certainly much larger than it appears to be by the official reports.

THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

Visits the University—Impressed with the Necessity for the Improvements Asked. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Feb. 4.—The committee appointed by the legislature to visit the University, arrived here this morning. The committee is composed of Senators Lockney and Hoke and Delegates Hunt, Stapleton and Hunter. They first visited the experimental farm and agreed that it is entirely too small for practical purposes. This afternoon they were shown over the university, and its extremely crowded condition was fully demonstrated to them.

The general feeling of the committee is favorable to the university. The members were greatly astonished at the general excellence of the institution and are very much gratified with the splendid school. They are outspoken in their determination to do all in their power to help it along, and say that a new armory and drill hall is needed. There should be also, two wings on the university hall, and the third floor of the science hall should be completed. They agreed that many improvements should be made in the library and that additional ground should be purchased for the campus. The extent and excellence of the equipment amazed the committee. They will give a summary of what is needed upon completing the inspection to-morrow, and will then return to Charleston. The committee will recommend favorably all the appropriations asked for.

OVATION TO IVORY.

Who Was Discharged by the British Government Recently.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Edward J. Ivory, who was arrested in Glasgow in September last, on a charge of complicity with other persons in a dynamite conspiracy in England, arrived here this afternoon, by the White Star steamer Majestic.

A steamer with 500 delegates from the Irish National Alliance, the Ancient Order of Hibernians and other Irish organizations, met the Majestic on her arrival at quarantine, and took Ivory, District Attorney McNulty, and party off to the Atlantic liner, Ivory, when he and his friends got on board the excursion steamer, was received with salvos of cannon, and cheering almost interminable from the reception delegation.

President William Lyman, of the Irish National Alliance, welcomed Ivory back.

After Mr. Lyman had congratulated Ivory upon his successful work for Ivory, the latter made a short speech, in which he said that every effort had been made by England's detectives and some of his counsel to induce him to plead guilty to the charges made against him.

"But for the fact that Mr. McIntyre came over to defend me, and also for the dread of American public opinion, I should have done," he said, "coincided and sentenced to imprisonment for a long term—perhaps like other men, I have been an evidence manufacturer."

When the committee's steamer returned to New York city, Ivory and McIntyre held a reception at the headquarters of the Irish National Alliance. Ivory recounted the experience of his

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A QUEER STORY

About an American Millionaire Kept a Prisoner in Montreal.

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JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 4.—A bill has been introduced in the house making it a felony, punishable by a penitentiary sentence of five years for a married man to be found guilty of matrimonial infidelity under any circumstances whatever.

A bill has been introduced in the house by Representative Hood, by request, having for its object the termination of flitting with female passengers by railway conductors and brakemen. Violations of this law will be punishable by a fine of \$25, payable by the corporation, company or person owning the railroad, they being held responsible for its enforcement.

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A LIQUOR DEBATE

In the Senate Against the Use of Intoxicants

IN THE CAPITAL BUILDING.

Senator Hill Indignantly Denies Charges That Have Been So Frequently Made That Bares Exist in the Halls of Congress—Speaks With Much Vehemence Against "Bosy Bodies" and "Mischief Makers"—Important Schedules of the New Tariff Bill Definitely Fixed—McKinley Rates Restored in Most Cases.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—The session of the senate to-day was one of unusual activity with sharp colloquy and vigorous speeches, which drew large crowds to the galleries. The bill was set rolling early in the day when Mr. Morrill endeavored to pass the bill prohibiting the use of intoxicants in the capitol building.

Regarding the sale of liquor in the capitol, Mr. Morrill said there was much feeling throughout the country against it. He had just received a letter stating that the writer had seen a man coming from the building, drunk. While there was much apprehension as to the existence of ordinary saloons in the building, yet as the public felt that an evil existed, Congress should make a strict prohibition.

Mr. Sherman did not believe the public idea that saloons existed here, was justified. There was nothing like an ordinary bar here. But the law should be made stringent so that when a man wanted whiskey he would have to go outside the capitol to get it.

Mr. Hill came into the debate at this point, speaking with much vehemence against the "bosy bodies" and "mischief-makers" who libeled Congress and inspired this class of legislation. He had received many letters, he said, protesting against "this abomination in our national capitol." Such statements were false. No such thing as a bar existed here. Mr. Hill read to him for aid in driving saloons from the capitol and thus "raise the standard of national honor."

"Has our national honor come to this?" exclaimed Mr. Hill, "that it depends on whether we take a glass of ale or beer with our meals?"

This appeal to national honor, he added, was becoming a common device every time some small question presented itself. But there was no question of national honor involved in this matter. "There are no saloons here; there is no drunkenness here; I have never seen a drunken man, even in the capitol, and the benefit of these agitators that it is a libel on Congress to say that saloons are here and drunkenness exists here. It is absolutely false."

The discussion next took a somewhat humorous turn. Mr. Chandler, Mr. Gallinger and Mr. Gray exchanging sallies as to the effect of the bill in restricting the personal comfort of senators.

The roll call on Mr. Hill's motion, was followed with great interest. It was a tie at first, but the summoning of senators defeated the motion; yeas 27, nays 30.

The vote was announced, Mr. Hill remarked: "And having brought the bill before the senate, senators can now proceed to take a glass of beer." He went on to speak of the hypocrisy of the bill.

Mr. Hill talked up to 2 o'clock when the bill was displaced and the Nicaragua canal bill was taken up.

THE TARIFF BILL

Important Schedules Definitely Fixed. McKinley Rates Restored.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—The daily sessions of the Republican members of the ways and means committee, which have been in progress for about two weeks, have brought the tariff bill, which is to be laid before the next Congress to a stage where the character of the measure can be somewhat gauged, and where certain of the most important schedules are definitely fixed. Four schedules have now been fairly completed, the chemical, agriculture, wines and spirits, and earthen and glassware schedules. All the rates which have been decided upon are subject to change before the committee finishes the bill, but most of them probably will remain as the bill. To-day's meeting was the most important of the series, for it resulted in the framing of the agricultural schedule, which was made a re-enactment of the McKinley law, with few changes except on unimportant products. The most important step in connection with this schedule was the establishment of rates of \$3 a head on cattle more than one year old, and of 25 cents per head on cattle valued at more than \$20 a head. It is against the Mexican stock that the increase is particularly directed, on the representations of western cattlemen that their business had been ruined by the importations from Mexico under the Wilson law, which amounted to more than 200,000 head.

Much interest centered upon barley, which the committee puts back to the McKinley duty of 30 cents a bushel, because the farmers contended that the Wilson tariff had turned over the market into the hands of the Canadians, while the barbers, who have been using barley, have made a hard fight against any increase. The McKinley rates have been restored on fruits and berries, mainly for the benefit of the fruit growers of the Pacific coast.

Among the products in the agricultural schedule which are returned to the McKinley rates are handstuffs and rice, castor beans and flaxseed, meats and meat products, eggs and poultry, vegetables and salt. The demand of the farmers for the McKinley rate of \$4 a ton on hay instead of the Wilson rate of \$2, was granted.

In the chemical schedule of the Wilson rates will be retained. The Wilson duties on soaps and on sodas and kindred chemicals which are the raw materials of soap are left unchanged. The present rates on oils, including castor oil, also will be retained. The duties on lead in ores is placed at one cent a pound, on pig lead two cents on white lead and lead acetates two and one-half cents.

The committee has decided to retain the Wilson rates on wines and spirits throughout the wine and spirit schedule. This schedule of the Wilson law was generally higher in its rates than in the McKinley act.

The committee has devoted some time to the consideration of manufactures of iron and steel and to cotton manufactures, but has not perfected these schedules. In the cotton schedule there will be few changes from

the present law except in rates on finer yarns and the most costly fabrics. The changes in the iron and steel schedule will be limited to a few specialties like cotton ties, on which McKinley duties will be re-established on tin plate, which has not been settled and some forms of tube steel and surgical instruments.

No other schedule has given the committee so much trouble as the one which includes earthen, earthenware and glassware. It has been claimed by all the pottery and glass interests that the Wilson law has proven destructive to their interests and that no system of ad valorem levies could properly protect them. Accordingly the committee has determined to adjust the items of the schedule to such specific duties as will be equal to the duties of the McKinley law most of which were ad valorem. On account of the decorative features of such wares which often are the chief element in their value, it is particularly difficult to adjust satisfactorily specific rates.

Plate glass has been arranged as follows: Under 16 by 24 inches, eight cents per square foot (present rate 5); above 16 by 24 and not exceeding 24 by 30, twelve cents (present rate 8); above 24 by 30 and not exceeding 24 by 60, the present rate of twenty-two and one-half cents; all above 24 by 60, the present rate of thirty-five cents.

Lumber will be the next subject that will engage the committee's attention. Throughout the work the policy of establishing specific rates wherever it was found possible to substitute them for ad valorem has been allowed.

SENATOR ELKINS

Presents the Credentials of Senator-Elect Pritchard, of North Carolina.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—Senator Elkins to-day presented to the upper house the credentials of Senator-elect Pritchard, of North Carolina, whose recent triumph in securing re-election over the opposition in his state, led by Populist Butler, has been widely publicized. Senator Pritchard would not consent to have his papers filed by his state colleague for obvious reasons, even had he offered to do so, and Senator Elkins was requested to discharge the duty as the only southern Republican present, and as the North Carolinian's personal friend.

Senator and Mrs. Elkins gave a dinner last evening in honor of Vice President and Mrs. Stevenson. The other guests were Senator and Mrs. Faulkner, Senator and Mrs. Burrows, Judge and Mrs. C. C. Cole, Judge and Mrs. L. E. McComas, Senator and Mrs. Thurston, Senator Cockrell, Mrs. Brets and Congressman and Mrs. Dayton. Postmaster General and Mrs. Wilson were among the guests at a dinner given last evening by the Swiss minister and his wife.

Rev. J. J. Dolliver, the father of Representative Dolliver, of Iowa, offered the invocation at the opening of the house to-day.

Representative Dayton left to-day for a business trip to New York.

Pensions to West Virginians were issued to-day as follows: Original—Abijah H. Mayers, Jordan's Run, Grant county; Prescott B. Gibbs, Ravenswood.

Original widows—Elizabeth Garrison, Corns Hill, West Virginians at the capitol are: J. S. Porter and W. G. Wilson, of Elkins; J. H. Woods, Philippi, and J. F. Fray, Bluefield.

ARBITRARILY RETIRED.

The Action of President Cleveland in the Case of Col. Crofton.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—Colonel Robert E. Crofton, Fifteenth Infantry, was arbitrarily retired to-day, by order of the President.

It has been the desire of the war department that this officer should leave the active service and efforts have been made during the past two years to attain this end, but without success. The tardy friends of Colonel Crofton, that his retirement would be granted if applied for, and this failing, through that law which obliges an officer to retire if found physically unfit for service by a medical board. This last course was adopted about nine months ago, but also without success. The tardy friends of the officer was in good condition, physically.

Finally recourse has been had to the law which permits the president to retire an officer arbitrarily when he shall have reached sixty-two years of age. Colonel Crofton passed this milestone last month, and the law has been applied to his case. This is a most unusual proceeding, the last instance of a forced retirement being in the case of General Carr, who was forced out in order to permit of the promotion of officers below him in rank. Colonel Crofton was in command of the Fifteenth Infantry, while the organization was stationed at Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, and was, with or without just ground, held responsible for the many incidents in the history of the occupation of the post that furnished matter for the courts. Colonel Crofton had a good war record. He was not a native American, being born in Ireland. He was breveted major and colonel for gallant service at Shiloh and Chickamauga.

He became colonel of the Fifteenth Infantry in October, 1886, and is now stationed at Fort Bayard, N. M., whence that command was removed when the last change in stations of troops was made.

A BEGGING PARSON

Who Was Shown Up by the Press of London—His Libel Suit Fails.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—In the libel suit brought by the Rev. George Brooks, former Methodist preacher, against the St. James Gazette, asking for \$25,000 damages, on grounds similar to the recent action which he brought against Mr. Henry Labouchere, editor of the Truth, a verdict was rendered to-day in favor of the St. James Gazette, with costs.

The Rev. Mr. Brooks has been known for years as the "king of the begging letter writers." For years, week after week, he was denounced as an impostor in the columns of the Truth, and he finally brought suit in December last against Mr. Henry Labouchere, resulting in the latter's acquittal. It was shown that Brooks, within five years, had secured about \$40,000 by using begging letters, and claiming to be a deserving man of letters in great distress. In this city, Brooks had a country house, with servants, horses and carriages. It is said that Mr. Labouchere has spent \$200,000 of recent years in exposing impostors of this description.

Steamship Movements.

ROTTERDAM—Obdam, New York

Weather Forecast for To-day:

For West Virginia, increasing cloudiness with snow or rain in the afternoon or night; easterly winds; slightly warmer. For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, increasing cloudiness and probably rain or snow; easterly winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schepert, druggist, corner Fourteenth and Market streets, was as follows: 5 a. m. 23 p. m. 35